

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA.

FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN (EXTRA) OF YESTERDAY.
Great change in the Commercial Policy of Great Britain.—Sir Robert Peel, in favor of a total repeal of the Corn Laws.—Great excitement in England.—Meeting of Parliament.—Pacific feeling evinced towards the United States.—Reception of the war speeches in Congress.—Mr. Guizot's reply to the President's charge of an interference in the affairs of Texas.—Difficulty between Mr. King, the American Minister, and Mr. Guizot.—State of the Markets, &c.

We received this morning between four and five o'clock, by special locomotive express, the news by the steamer Cambria. The locomotive left Philadelphia for this city at eight o'clock last evening under the command of the energetic and enterprising Captain Wolfe, who braved the greatest storm of the season, with all its obstacles, and succeeded in reaching this city at four o'clock this morning. The impediment to the track from the mass of snow and slush compelled him to abandon the locomotive when within a few miles of the city, and he finished his task on foot, arriving as above stated. The news is of the most important and gratifying kind.

Parliament had assembled, and the Queen's speech, as well as the tone of the press, with respect to the United States, is of the most pacific character.

Expressions of regret are made on all hands that the difficulties between that country and the United States about Oregon are yet unsettled.

FROM WILMERE AND SMITH'S EUROPEAN TIMES, FEB. 4.

The steamer Cambria, commanded by our excellent and esteemed friend Captain Judkins, takes out to-day the most important and gratifying intelligence that ever left the shores of Great Britain.—Sir Robert Peel—England's powerful and brilliant Minister—has developed his future commercial policy. It is at once simple and comprehensive; and, under its operation, the exchange of commodities between this country (England) and the United States will be carried to an extent, and will be mutually productive of advantages, greater, to quote not irreverently the words of the sacred volume, "than the eye hath yet seen, nor the heart hath conceived." The new scheme embraces, with a full sense of their importance, the principles of free-trade—repudiates all protection for commerce, manufactures, and agriculture; admits corn duty free at the end of three years, with a scale, in the interim, which will probably oscillate between four and six shillings per quarter, (eight bushels,) and at once admits Indian corn and buckwheat free of all duty whatever. To the details of this great measure we entirely entrust the attention of our commercial readers. Great Britain at the present moment is in a state of exultation; men talk and think of nothing else; they have set their hearts upon securing the great fiscal scheme for the regeneration of the country which the Premier has laid before Parliament; and they desire to curtail the period fixed for the total extinction of the corn laws. The friends of peace and progress on this side of the water hope—earnestly and sincerely hope—that the new policy will bind America to us by the ties of amity, brotherhood, and interest, and that the miserable squabbling about a barren waste will give way to more liberal, civilized, and comprehensive views.

The immediate effects of the new tariff on the most prominent articles of American exports we have noticed elsewhere. Altogether, the subject, in its various phases, is the most important that ever crossed the Atlantic since the introduction of ocean navigation; and all that is now wanting is for the Government and people of the United States to meet us in a kindred spirit, and in the true spirit of commerce and of friendship, forget the past, and run a generous race of mutual happiness and prosperity for the future.

MR. PEELE'S FINANCIAL SCHEME.

Our columns to-day furnish evidence of the great revolution which has taken place in the public mind relative to the fiscal policy of the country. Governments, it is notorious, in all highly civilized countries, are always conservative—always in arrears of the people's requirements. It is certainly so in England; it is more or less so in the other countries, making allowance for the difference of moral and physical causes. The Minister who carries out the action of "the greatest happiness of the greatest number," will best serve the interests of humanity, and fulfill his own high destiny. But where the representative principle is at work—where the public mind possesses sufficient intelligence to grasp the great truths, and desires their embodiment in action—all that the State pilot has to do is to follow the current of public opinion, and to guide the ship of State to the harbor of peace and prosperity. The Minister who carries out the action of "the greatest happiness of the greatest number," will best serve the interests of humanity, and fulfill his own high destiny. But where the representative principle is at work—where the public mind possesses sufficient intelligence to grasp the great truths, and desires their embodiment in action—all that the State pilot has to do is to follow the current of public opinion, and to guide the ship of State to the harbor of peace and prosperity.

This course of action describes in a few words the secret and the success of Sir Robert Peel's ministerial career. It has been the policy of his life to follow the current of public opinion, and to guide the ship of State to the harbor of peace and prosperity. The Minister who carries out the action of "the greatest happiness of the greatest number," will best serve the interests of humanity, and fulfill his own high destiny. But where the representative principle is at work—where the public mind possesses sufficient intelligence to grasp the great truths, and desires their embodiment in action—all that the State pilot has to do is to follow the current of public opinion, and to guide the ship of State to the harbor of peace and prosperity.

The election for the West Riding of Yorkshire will take place in a day or two, when Lord Morpeth will be returned without opposition. The Cabinet remains as apparently united as if they had been expressly installed in power to carry out the free-trade theories of Cobden and his allies. Amongst the resignations of members of Parliament may be mentioned that of Lord Stanley. The other evening he introduced what is termed the ten hours' bill, a measure which, it will be recalled, nearly upset the Government a year or two back. His lordship has resigned on the plea that, as he was sent to Parliament to support the corn laws, which he can no longer do, since his opinions have undergone a change, his constituents have a right to a return of the trust they reposed in him. It is more than suspected that other reasons have induced his resignation.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT PARIS.

Mr. King, the American Minister at the Tuileries, has been drawn into correspondence with M. Guizot, for the purpose of rebutting a charge preferred against him by the London Times, of garbling the views of the French Government on the subject of Texas, and producing thereby the explosive missile in the President's message, which has caused such a sensation in France, and which has produced discussions in the Chambers. Mr. King is sadly too thin-skinned; and he has not bettered his position by appealing, through Mr. Guizot, to the public against the attitudes of a newspaper. A high diplomatic functionary ought to be above this. The Times returns to the charge, and scathingly Mr. King unmercifully. Mr. King's letter is rhetorical and inflated; that of M. Guizot brief, cold, and to the point. A press matter yesterday has crowded out this correspondence, the comprehension of which would have been incomplete without the article from the Times, which provoked it, and the rejoinder.

RE-APPEARANCE OF DR. PUSEY.

The celebrated Dr. Pusey, at the expiration of his three years' suspension, appeared at the service in the pulpit of the Cathedral Church, of Oxford, and so great was the anxiety to hear him, that the struggles at the door for admission were more of the theatre than the house of prayer. The attendance exceeded all previous experience. Great numbers came from London, and the reporters of the daily press were sent down to place the sermon before the world. Dr. Pusey, it will be remembered, was suspended for preaching the Roman Catholic doctrine of the eucharist. The suspension appears to have worked no change in his views, for the doctrine of the priestly remission of sins and of the "real presence" were as strongly insisted on in the present as in the condemned sermon. The sermon, in fact, was a continuation of the old, and Dr. Pusey seemed delighted to have the opportunity of repeating his opinions in the presence of the great university authorities. Whether any or what notice will be taken of this last move on the part of the tractarian leader, who is left alone like the "last rose of summer," blooming in solitude, remains to be seen. The "leading journal" yesterday has a pungent attack upon Dr. Pusey, which may be regarded as tolerably clear evidence that his views had little sympathy with the popular mind in England.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

FROM WILMERE AND SMITH'S EUROPEAN TIMES, FEB. 4.

CORN.—This is the article which has engendered, and justly too, the large proportion of public attention and interest during the past month. It was well known that the Government had taken prompt and decided measures to make themselves acquainted with the actual amount of damage sustained by the potato crop in Ireland, and it was equally well known that they had bought, on Government account, a large quantity of Indian corn, (report varying from 100,000 to 250,000 quarters,) to be sent to Ireland free of duty, to alleviate in some measure the sufferings of the poor. This supposed fact tended to support us during the recent extraordinary depression of the corn market, which was caused by the very heavy arrivals of corn from Ireland, the Continent, and the United States, all of which had to go into stock. The uncertainty which prevailed as to what the Government might do or would be able to do, and also tended to depress any extensive demand, and we waited anxiously for the declaration of Sir Robert Peel on the meeting of Parliament. On the 27th ultimo, in a speech lasting nearly four hours, he brought forward a series of proposals for the relief of the potato famine, and of those who are dependent on the potato for their subsistence. He proposed that the Government should buy, on account of the poor, a large quantity of Indian corn, to be sent to Ireland free of duty, to alleviate in some measure the sufferings of the poor. This proposal was received with great interest, and it was generally expected that it would lead to a more liberal policy in regard to the corn trade.

UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The European Times of the 4th instant says:—"The commercial intelligence which goes out by this packet is necessarily a meager and unsatisfactory kind. A state of transition is, of all others, the most unfavorable for the requirements of trade, for the uncertainty which precedes the change unhinges the operations alike of buyer and seller, of exporter and importer. The new policy of the United States, as indicated in the report of the American Secretary of the Treasury, has commanded much attention in the British Parliament. Sir Robert Peel spoke highly of the report in the great speech in which he introduced the new tariff, and subsequently, at the request of Lord Montagu, the Government consented to reprint the document, and place it on the tables of both Houses of Parliament—on honor which was probably never desired by any similar document before. All these facts prove the desire which the British Government has to make our future relations with the United States as amicable and as business-like as possible.

"Markets, as we before stated, are all more or less affected by the financial and political events, and business can hardly be expected to resume its healthy tone until it is known whether the measure will pass or be rejected—whether there will be a dissolution of Parliament this year or next.

"The intelligence which has come to hand from the United States shows the angry discussions which have taken place in Congress, but the cotton market has not been touched by it. Pacific people here, connected by business relations with America, express wonder that Mr. John Quincy Adams, the steady and consistent friend of peace, should have shown the effects of age, on an otherwise vigorous intellect, by pandering to the prejudices and policy of the war-party. Notwithstanding the bluster which is uttered in Congress, people here cannot bring themselves seriously to contemplate a war about Oregon—it appears too absurd for serious attention. Nevertheless, it is in the power of hasty and intemperate people to precipitate matters beyond the possibility of redemption. The mention of the Oregon dispute in the British Parliament causes strikingly with the warlike of American Senators and members of the House of Representatives. Study Republicans might take, in this respect, an example of forbearance and gentlemanly deportment from the speeches of Hume, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord John Russell, on the second night of the session.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, on the first night of the session, the Ministerial and the Opposition leaders both volunteered explanations on the circumstances which led to the late Ministerial crisis. These explanations now belong to history. Their interest is merged in the still greater plans for the future which the financial scheme of the Premier has developed. Peel, it would seem, supported by two or three of his colleagues, wished to open the ports for the admission of corn duty free. The duty of the Cabinet upon this subject was, in fact, a matter of mere form. The Ministerial crisis, however, was not settled by the Duke of Wellington, who was in a body to the life of William, where the Queen was then staying, and placed their resignation in her hands. The subsequent results are patent to the world. To Lord John Russell was assigned the task of forming a Cabinet, which broke down through the opposition of the Duke of Wellington. The Duke of Wellington, however, was not in a body to the life of William, where the Queen was then staying, and placed their resignation in her hands. The subsequent results are patent to the world. To Lord John Russell was assigned the task of forming a Cabinet, which broke down through the opposition of the Duke of Wellington.

On the first night of the session the interest centered in the Ministerial explanations. These explanations were principally confined to the popular branch of the Legislature, for the theme was evidently distasteful to the peerage, Lord Stanley. On a subsequent night, however, the Duke of Richmond, who was the opponent of the Duke of Wellington, introduced a resolution, and he prefaced the request by asking whether the hero of a hundred fights had received her Majesty's permission to do so. The Duke, with the frankness and promptness which mark his conduct, immediately launched into a history of the affair. It was a very different story from that of his own and appearance-loving colleagues at the head of the Government. The Duke of Wellington, however, was not in a body to the life of William, where the Queen was then staying, and placed their resignation in her hands. The subsequent results are patent to the world. To Lord John Russell was assigned the task of forming a Cabinet, which broke down through the opposition of the Duke of Wellington.

ROCKINGHAM DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA.

The Harrisonburg Republican gives an account of a rather disorderly Convention, which recently assembled at that town to nominate a candidate for Congress in the place of the late Mr. Taylor. It appears that the Oregon question was not forgotten; and, notwithstanding the prediction of the Union that the new member would be a "whole of Oregon" man, the nominating Convention distinctly refused to instruct him, as will be seen by the following report of the proceedings, taken from the Republican:

"After the settlement of this vexed question, (of the mode of voting,) it was supposed order would again reign in Warrenton. Not so; another bombshell was about to be cast in their midst, in the shape of a resolution declaring the American title to Oregon to be clear and unquestionable up to 54° 40', and pledging the Convention to nominate no man who would not agree to stand by the President in his most extreme pretensions. This proposition received more than a thousand yeas; but the mover, none daunted, persevered until he had the satisfaction of seeing it voted down by a very decisive majority. So that the representative (to be) from this district will please consider himself at liberty to exercise his own discretion in the premises."

ELECTRICAL PHENOMENON.

An account of human electricity was given in a number of Silliman's Journal some time ago, which might, if carried out, lead to some important conclusions in respect to human phenomena heretofore unexplained. The subject became so electric that sparks were drawn from and even spontaneously issued from the ends of her fingers. During this time an intense heat, bordering on fire itself. These phenomena continued for several months, the sparks being readily given out whenever the lady approached any conductor of electricity. She could touch nothing metallic, without emitting an electrical spark, which was an annoying circumstance to her. These appearances were proportionally heightened when the air was warm and the lady was in good spirits. During cold weather, however, she was in a melancholy mood, these phenomena were suspended. When sitting at a stove with her feet upon the metal edge, the sparks were drawn out at intervals of a few seconds—from three to six sparks per minute. The lady was about thirty years of age, of sedentary habits, and rather sickly. She had suffered from rheumatic and neuralgic affections about two years prior to this time.

MR. JOHN DUNCAN, THE AFRICAN TRAVELLER.

Letters have been received by the Royal Geographical Society from Mr. Duncan, of recent date, intimating his return to Cape Coast, after an absence of eight months in the interior of Africa. The details of his journey are shortly expected by the Geographical Society. We are informed that since the days of Mungo Park, of whom he brings authentic information, no traveller has accomplished a journey of such magnitude and interest in that continent. He reached the latitude of thirteen degrees six minutes north, longitude one degree three minutes east, passing through a country hitherto a perfect blank on our maps, and receiving on his way many proofs of kindness and good will from the native kings and Chieftains, which may ultimately have the effect of checking, if not entirely putting an end to, the slave-trade in that hothed of slavery, Dahomey. Mr. Duncan brought with him in safety to the coast many specimens of rare animals and birds.—Globe.

LOW FARES AND LOW TOLLS.

The New Jersey Railroad Company are about to reduce the rates of travel on their road. The Board of Directors of the Western (Mass.) Railroad, at a recent meeting, after mature deliberation, recommended a moderate reduction both of the through and way fares, and in case of extraordinary competition on the Sound and Hudson river, so as materially to draw off the travel from this road, they recommended a special quick train to run from Boston to Albany, stopping only where necessary, at a reduced fare.

WASHINGTON.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1846.

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The most curious item of intelligence by this arrival is the unprecedented compliment paid by the House of Lords to Mr. Secretary Walker's Annual Treasury Report, recommending the repeal of our protective Tariff, which was ordered by their Lordships to be printed for the use of the House. It is, indeed, not improbable that the Free-Trade propositions of our Secretary accelerated, if they did not prompt, the kindred measure in England of a total repeal of the corn laws.

On this subject, and in curious coincidence with the time of the arrival in this country of the news of the honors paid in the British Parliament to Mr. Walker's Anti-Tariff Report, is the appearance in our official paper of Thursday's all article containing, as the reader will perceive from the subjoined extracts, an unequivocal avowal of a desire to sacrifice the principle of preference of our own over foreign industry for the purpose—the purpose fit, in fact, at least—of propitiating British interests, in the hope of their influence being brought to bear upon the pending territorial controversy between the two countries.

This, then, is the *préjugé*, if not of the Administration, certainly of the Organ of the Administration which is so scandalized at the "British" feelings of those who advocate a settlement; upon principles of justice and reason, of the Oregon question!

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"We do sincerely think that many of the ultra friends of the protective system would much prefer a war with Great Britain to a repeal of the tariff. They say in plain words, and why? Suppose that Congress should reduce the tariff on duties, and thus open the American ports to the introduction of English goods; upon the assumption that commercial advantages of such a nature to Great Britain would be duly appreciated, it is reasonable, likewise, to believe that she would be particularly anxious to preserve them. Would the difficulty of terminating the Oregon controversy be increased by our doing an act of legislative justice, in the diminution of the taxes to our own people? Certainly not. Is not the probability altogether the other way?"

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The Senate of Pennsylvania has rejected, by a vote of 15 to 16, the bill which proposed to grant the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to extend their road to Pittsburgh.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

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THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL ANNOUNCES THE DEATH OF WILLIAM G. GODDARD.

William G. Goddard, late Professor of Belles Lettres in Brown University, who died very suddenly on the 16th instant, at the age of fifty-two years. While seated at the dinner table with his family, he was surprised with sensations of intense suffocation in the throat, proceeding, as is supposed, from a paralysis of the muscles of deglutition, and in a few moments his life was at an end. He was an accomplished scholar and a gentleman of much moral worth.

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By a vote of 63 for postponement to 53 against it.

THE IRON STEAMER HUNTER.

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THE TRADE OF ERIE.

The business of the port of Erie for the past year has been at least one hundred and fifty per cent. better than the four years previous, and over four hundred per cent. better than the years 1840 and 1841. The amount of domestic exports was \$403,337. The imports, consisting of merchandise for the consumption of that and the adjoining counties is estimated at \$3,500,000, making the total value of the trade of that port nearly four millions of dollars.

AN ENVOYMENT OF NEW CORRESPONDENTS BROKEN UP.

A letter from Henderson (Kentucky) says the citizens of the county and those of Lurie have recently broken up the largest band of counterfeiters and horse thieves ever discovered in this State. Eight or ten of the scoundrels have been caught at Henderson and other places in the county, and a still larger number in an adjoining county. The headquarters were at Beacham's, in Lurie county, where a large amount of spurious money was found. They are said to number thirty or forty in Lurie, and the gang extend as far as Nashville. They are a part of Murrell's band.

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THE TREASURY TARIFF.

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Much desire is felt by the public to learn the details of the Treasury scheme of a Tariff. Denied all official light on the subject, we place before our readers such information regarding it as reaches us through respectable private channels. The Washington correspondents of many of the Northern papers profess to give the chief features of the bill; we dare say with general accuracy. From one of them (the North American) we copy the annexed statement of the different schedules into which the Treasury bill is said to be arranged, with the amount of duty proposed for the articles in each class. The schedules extend from A to G.

Schedule A embraces articles paying 75 per cent., viz. brandy, rum, cordials, and all spirituous liquors, which is the highest rate of duty in the tariff.

Schedule B embraces articles paying 30 per cent. duty, viz. ready-made clothing, all articles worn by men, women, and children, made in whole or part by hand; iron, and all manufactures of iron; sugar of all kinds; molasses; all manufactures of leather, embracing boots, shoes, &c.; wines of all kinds; fruits, except lemons and oranges; glass and glassware, except plain tumbler bottles and apertures; Kalmuckian and Indian goods; all manufactures of paper not otherwise specified; all manufactures of wood, embracing cabinet ware, umbrellas, &c.; Turkey, Brussels, Saxony, and Wilton carpets; all manufactures of gold, silver, copper, lead, and other metals, not otherwise specified; spices, olive oil, except in casks, &c.

Schedule C, 25 per cent., viz. all manufactures of wool, or of which the principal material is wool, of all sorts, or of which wool is a component material; all manufactures of hemp, flax, mohair, or goat hair; buttons and button molds; manufactures of India-rubber.

Schedule D, 20 per cent., viz. wool, manufactured wool, manufactures wholly of cotton, embracing printed and plain cloths; all paints and painters' oils; medicinal and chemical preparations, acids, &c.; sheet lead, lead pipes, copper bottoms and linings, and all other articles; Kalmuckian and Indian goods; all manufactures of paper not otherwise specified; all manufactures of wood, embracing cabinet ware, umbrellas, &c.; Turkey, Brussels, Saxony, and Wilton carpets; all manufactures of gold, silver, copper, lead, and other metals, not otherwise specified; spices, olive oil, except in casks, &c.

Schedule E, 15 per cent., viz. all manufactures of wool, or of which the principal material is wool, of all sorts, or of which wool is a component material; all manufactures of hemp, flax, mohair, or goat hair; buttons and button molds; manufactures of India-rubber.

Schedule F, 10 per cent., viz. all manufactures of wool, or of which the principal material is wool, of all sorts, or of which wool is a component material; all manufactures of hemp, flax, mohair, or goat hair; buttons and button molds; manufactures of India-rubber.

Schedule G, 5 per cent., viz. all manufactures of wool, or of which the principal material is wool, of all sorts, or of which wool is a component material; all manufactures of hemp, flax, mohair, or goat hair; buttons and button molds; manufactures of India-rubber.

Schedule H, 2 per cent., viz. all manufactures of wool, or of which the principal material is wool, of all sorts, or of which wool is a component material; all manufactures of hemp, flax, mohair, or goat hair; buttons and button molds; manufactures of India-rubber.

Schedule I, 1 per cent., viz. all manufactures of wool, or of which the principal material is wool, of all sorts, or of which wool is a component material; all manufactures of hemp, flax, mohair, or goat hair; buttons and button molds; manufactures of India-rubber.

Schedule J, 0 per cent., viz. all manufactures of wool, or of which the principal material is wool, of all sorts, or of which wool is a component material; all manufactures of hemp, flax, mohair, or goat hair; buttons and button molds; manufactures of India-rubber.

MR. BANCROFT ON THE ENGLISH AND SPANISH TITLE.

It appears from Mr. Gallatin's letter that our Government, in claiming Oregon under the Spanish title, is really resting on the Pope's bull of 1493, giving to the Spaniards all that part of America which is west of the meridian of 100 (afterwards 375) leagues west of the Azores. The confidence with which Mr. Buchanan rests on this bull must be shaken by the representations of the historian, his colleague as Secretary of the Navy. After establishing the fact that the Cabots, under the English flag, discovered the continent of America before Columbus, Mr. Bancroft says, (Hist. U. S. i. 11.) "The history of the discovery of America is a subject which has been the subject of much controversy, and the result of which has been the establishment of the English title to the continent of America before Columbus."

It is a subject which has been the subject of much controversy, and the result of which has been the establishment of the English title to the continent of America before Columbus.

The Protestant world will be apt to join in the derision at the present time. Fortunately for our Government, which takes such interest in the earliest discoveries, and lays such stress upon them, the English negotiators have not yet pressed their claim resulting from the Cabot's success in 1497. It is almost a fair offer to our bill from the Pope in 1493.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY CONTAINS A PAPER UPON THE CORN TRADE OF EUROPE.

It has special interest at present from the belief that has been very widely entertained that the expected opening of the British ports to foreign grain would be a measure of high importance to this country. It shows, by tables from official Parliamentary papers, that of the 1,908,403 quarters of wheat imported into the kingdom from abroad in 1840, only 73,765 were from the United States, while Germany alone sent 364,553 quarters; and the most undeniable facts are presented, showing, beyond all possibility of doubt, that it is utterly vain for the farmers of the United States to expect a large market for their grain in Great Britain, inasmuch as it can always be procured much cheaper from the grain-growing regions of continental Europe.

THE GREAT WEST IS THE SUBJECT OF ANOTHER PAPER.

which contains some striking facts concerning the growth and prospects of that wonderful region. One of these, in a note, states that a single individual in Cincinnati has negotiated drafts through the banks to the annual amount of from \$20,000 to \$25,000, for the proceeds of eggs shipped from that city to New Orleans. The productive industry of the nine States bordering on the